FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

SATRERED FROM THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL PRESS.

Words of Wisdom On Religious and Moral Subjects Which Are Worthy Of Attention From the Thoughtful.

The Happy Life,

How happy is he, born and taught, That serveth not another's will, Whose armour is his honest thought, And simple truth his utmost skill!

Whose passions not his masters are, Whose soul is still) prepared for death, Untied unto the worldly care Of public fame or private breath!

Who envies none that chance doth raise, Or vice; who never understood How deepest wounds are given by praise, Nor rules of state, but rules of goo

Who bath his life from humours freed, Whose state can neither flatterers feed,

More of His grace than gifts to lend, And entertains the harmless day

With a well-chosen book or friend! This man is freed from servile bands Of hope to rise, or fear to fall-ord of himself, though not of lands; And having nothing, yet hath all. —Sir Henry Wotton.

Who God doth late and early pray

THE WORLD AND ITS MOODS.

Its Intolerance of Men's Best Aspirations.

Society has its moods, as well as its limitations. The Story of Blind Bartimaeus illustrates this, for it not only showseus what the world could do, and what it could not do, but it shows us what it did do,—the action of the world the case of this man may be described in one word, hindrance. It hindered the man in his attempt to realize his most cherished dreams. He lifted up his voice in carnest appeal. Society chided him for his cry, "They rebuked him that he

for his cry, "They rebuked him that he should hold his peace."

And the picture is true to life. The world is intolerant of the best aspirations of men; it resents the attitude of the county. those who take a line of their own. The world has a way of stifling the utter-ances of the great and unexpected voices which are lifted up in earnest desire and noble appeal.

Genius has found it so. The poet, like the prophet, finds little honor ar his own folk. The aspirations of genius have often met with but a chilling reception in the world. The world has hindered, frowned upon, and too often clamored down, the man whose inoften clamored down, the man whose in-tellectual range was beyond the grasp of average duliness. The efforts of no-ble-hearted men to improve the condi-tion of their fellow-men have been met with suspicion, and assailed with mis-representation. Even a Howard and a 'Wilberforce could not escape detrac-tion; and society has shouted against those who have cried aloud in the cause tion; and society has shouled against those who have cried aloud in the cause of humanity, and has bidden them to hold their peace. The reformer has fared no better. Gideon must be suspected. David's patriotic utterance will be re buked. There are always Eliabs to be found who chide the aspirations of young faith. And even Apostles, proclaiming a nobler life and spiritual emancipation, will be spoken against as those "who turn the world upside down." The world likes to patronize those who are content who exhibit independence of

udgment or conduct.

Both self-dependence and single-mindedness are necessary for success in life. Self-reliance alone may miss the mark. It can easily degenerate into self-concept; nd self-conceit is too often content with aginary victories, and scorns the trou-to secure success. The companior of self-reliance ought to be singlerees which seeks, by concentration of the attention and all the power upon one thing, to secure the end in view. It will east overboard the most prec the cast everboard the many action cases in order to reach its harbor. Caesar knows when to burn his boats. Industry knows that many a social pleasure, and many an hour of relaxation, must ruthlessly be sacrificed, if ultimate victory is to be achieved. Like Lord Eidon, it knows that the way to success s to live like a hermit and work The message of successful lives essen of a single-minded devoto the object in view.-The Bishop

DR. FARRAR'S FIRST SERMON.

At the Salisbury Workhouse... The Archdescon's Accounts.

Dr. Fariar was ordained in Salisbury Cathedral, on Christmas-Day, 1854. He was appointed by the Bishop to read the gospel, which is the usual mark of disction for the candidate who stands in the Bishop's examination. On the day of his ordination, one of the Salisbury clergy wrote to Mr. Farrar, asking him to preach in the work-house in the afternoon, and as it was so short a notice, and the whole morning was taken up with a long ordination-service, the

sent young Farrar a volume of the "Church Homilies," and advised him to read the Homily on Christmas-Day.

Dr. Farrar says: "I felt a dislike, however, to take the book with me, and read a homily which I did not know very reli, and which would necessarily sound little archaic. I therefore snatched that brief leisure I could, and sat down to write at least a sermonet. My text was naturally the Augel's Song, and I nk a poorer little sermon could rarely to show what the world might have been if man had never fallen; what the world would be once more when God was all in all; and how we might personally attain this blessedness by faith in Him who for us men and for our salvation had taken our nature upon Him. I remember the scene now-my walk to Salisbury Infirmary; the gathering of poor, feeble old men and women in the bare miscrable chapel; the ill-equipped and unprepared ung deacon, a few hours old in the nistry, who had to read and preach the vacant gaze of the old wo think several, unceremoniously got up and walked out, which, under the circumstances, was very excusable. And yet, that wretched little sermon, which i believe exists somewhere, but at which I certainly could not look without a shudder, contained one lovely passage, which, (as I faithfully explained) was not my own. It was the beautiful close of the Christmas-Day Homily, and is, I think, the most beautiful passage in all the Homilies. It runs as follows: "Therefore, dearly beloved, let us not

forget this exceeding love of our Lord and Saviour. Let us confess Him with our mouths, praise Him with our tongues s, praise Him with our tongues, e on Him with our hearts, and Him with our good works. Christ Light; let us reveal the Light, is the Truth; let us believe the Christ is the way; let us follow 'ay."

Buch was my first sermon, and a dead failure I should imagine, if ever there was one. Why, it may be asked, cid I not take what would have been the natural and much more effective course, and speak to the poor people a few words extempore 70 Often and often since I have preached extempore to poor hay-makers in a barn, and to great congregations in cathedrals, and elsewhere; and probably with a little training, it would have come even more easy to me to preach with a little training, it would have come even more easy to me to preach before the manuscript than with one,

But I never had one quarter of a minute's advice about either preaching or reading, and it never occurred to me that I could preach without a book. The chief thing that strikes me as I look back across the vista of nearly forty years, is how sad was the neglect of that ordinary training which might of that ordinary training, which might for that ordinary training, which might have made so many of us more effective, who belong to the generation which is passing away; how much we might have gained, if we had even been vouchsafed a little practice in the art of reading. How much our congregations might have been saved if the elementary rules of elecution had been explained to us, and above all if some little instruction had above all, if some little instruction had been imparted to us about those things which constitute the faults or the merits of a sermon.

Christian Guidance.

Guidance is something the true Christian continually asks of God. When we look at the rounded, ended life of a great man, and trace the logic of the events that led him to the climax of his glory, we can hardly forbear the feeling that he foresaw his way, and that he had only to walk along a path learly marked and plain from end to clearly marked and plain from end to end. Every life when it is lived seems to have been inevitable. But we find no such clearly-lighted, unmistakable path before our own feet. We cannot foresee a day at a time. We are working in the midst of a multitude of events, persons, tendencies, relations of things. We can not be perfectly sure how any one are not be perfectly sure how any one ac tion of ours is to result. We cannot foresee the near or far-reaching consequences of actions we ourselves originate How shall we make our lives coherent, continuous in their effect for good, what shall we undertake, what leave undone? How in the seeming maze, shall we find that undeviating path, which, when the was reached, we shall the only way of reaching terminus that end? Guidance by God never seems so sweet and safe and sure a thing as when we have felt the possithing as when we have feit the possi-bility of erring, not only with bad intentions, but with the best. We know we have His guid-ance in the asking. We believe his sure word of promise, and we are guided. Our errors are over-ruled, and our life becomes an unquestioned and clear path leading to the final glory of God. Lord preserveth the way of His saints."

Nearness to Christ,

"Coming nearer and nearer to Christ" we say; that does not mean creeping nto a refuge where we can be safe. It means becoming better and better men; repeating His character more and more n ours. The only true danger is sin, and so the only true safety is holiness .-Phillips Brooks.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Regarding the General News in the Church: s.

There is reason to believe that the Bishop Rippon may be induced to visit America at the end of the forthcoming ummer. A contemporary remarks that there is no more popular prelate in Eng-land than Dr. Boyd Carpenter, whose absence of "side" and geniality towards all men endear him equaly to laity and These are qualities which we help to make him as universal a favorite on the other side of the Atlantic as he is upon this.

Dr. J. G. Paton, the "Apostle of the New Hebrides," who is pleading for mis-sions before great audiences in Great Britain and Ireland, finds it necessary to defend his missionary brethren from accusations made in official documents. A Blue Book, published under the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, contains charges that the missionaries in the South Sea Islands are employed in selling "rum, beer, and firearms." Dr. Pator publicly denies the charges, and chailenges investigation.

The Federate Council of the Diocese in the State of New York, has decided, on motion of Bishop Potter, to appoint a committee to consider the redistriction of the territory of the State into six or more dioceses. No new Diocese has been established since 1808, while within that period the population has increases such an extent that immedia is almost a necessity. Bishop Potter proposed "that a committee be appointed consisting of the bishops of the State five presbyters, and five laymen, to cosider the expediency and practicability of such a redistribution of the territory of the State of New York, into six or more Dioceses as shall effectually promote the work of the church and continued usefulness and efficiency of its episcopate." This was agreed to.

The New York Evangelist gives the resuits of the Rev. Dr. Shaw's visits in a district on the west side of New York. Of the 4,516 families visited, 1,257 were oman Catholics, 103 Episcopalians, Presbyterians, 395 Lutherans, 292 Metho-272 Baptists, 30 Congregationalists, 40 Dutch Reformed, 62 of mixed denominations, 142 Jews, 288 who expressed no preference, 187 from whom no informa-tion could be secured, one infidel, one Socialist, one Greek, one Budhist, one Christadelphian.

The New York Tribune calmly asserted that a certain Unitarian minister was the only minister drafted for army-service during the War of the Rebellion. Dr. Buckley, of the New York Advocate, Immediately consulted his army-records, and produced a list of about fifty-five nore ministers who were similarly drafted; and he now suggests that the unsta-tistical statistician can have more names f he wants them.

During the sessions of the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago last Autumn, it was said that its outcome Autumn, it was said that its outcome might be the establishment of a new church, the platform of which would consist of two planks, namely, "All religions are true," and "All religions are false." The report was regarded as a hoax at the time, but the New York Tribune leaves that there is some truth in the relearns that there is some truth in the re learns that there is some truth in the report. About three months ago, a circular letter was issued by the Rey. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of the People's church, Chicago; the Rey. Dr. W. S. Crowe, a Universal clergyman of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, a prominent Jewish rabbi, and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, a well-known Unitarian ciergyman, calling for a conference to organize a Universal church. The conference was held; and as a result of its deliberations a non-Christian, creedless church is to be started in Chicago within a few days Mr. Jones defines the object of the movement very much as follows: "Let us step out and on to a platform upon step out and on to a platform upon which neither Christiantity, Buddhism, Brahminian, nor agnostleism has any pre-emption. On that broad plain of humanity let us build a temple of universal religion dedicated to the inquiring spirit of progress, to the helpful services of love. Some such church as this already the D exists all over the world where exists. It exists all over the world where commerce and science, letters, and phi-lanthropy have gone to break down the conceits of creed and the pretensions of sects. We believe that in the so-called tanthrop; conceits of creed and to sects. We believe that in the so-care, sects. We believe that in the so-care, liberal forces of America—the Unitarian, liberal forces of the Unitarian (Inc.) there is found the material for the great prophetic free church of America, Den proposed free church of America, Democratic, progressive, helpful; a church where heresy-hunters will be absolutely impossible, because the spirit which makes heretics will be the central inspiration of its life—the spirit of inqury, the spirit of individual responsibility in matters of thought."

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

THE TOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO. CIATION OF THIS CITY,

The Institution Has Been Very Successful During the Past Year-All the Departments in a Very Prosperous Condition.

There is hardly a public institution in this city which has been as prosperous in every way during the past year as the Young Men's Christian Association at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. President S. W. Travers, and the efficient members of the Board of Directors have been highly successful in contributing their share to the welfare of the institution. They could not have placed their confidence in any better man than Mr. George F. Tibbitts, whom they elected secretary of the organization but little over a year ago. He has had a herculean task in various ways, and often have I found him at work long after midnight, without a murmur, because what he did was in the interest of young men. He had cause his hopes and ideas were not alquietly, and while on several occasions of those whom he thought to be on his side, he never wavered, but continued his work, and events have shown that is the most successful secretar Time and time again I have been at the building, and I have watched the The first man whom they would look for was Mr. Tibbitts, and he always has a string of visitors around his desk. Each one is treated with the same cordiality and friendship, and if it was left to a vote of the members and visi-tors of the institution, it would be detors of the institution, it would be accided without any opposition that never any one enjoyed any greater popularity than Mr. Tibbitts. This fact was clearly demonstrated at the fortleth anniversary of the Association, which was celebrated on last Tuesday evening. The speech of Mr. S. W. Travers, president of the organization, fully brought out all the facts which have helped the institution.

prosperous condition. Mr. Travers spoke Mr. Travers' Speech.

have helped the institution to its present

In my opinion, this Association never had a better General Secretary, and never exercised a stronger influence for good in this community than it is doing to-day. Every department of the work physical, educational, social, and spirit-ual, is in a healthy and growing condi-tion. And it gladdens our hearts to see the good that is being done. But friends, it becomes my painful

duty to state that unless this Association receives better financial support than is now doing, the Board of Directors will be compelled to impair its usefulness by curtailing its expenses. The expense account of the Association has been repeat edly and carefully gone over and considered by the Board of Directors, and we know not where to apply the pruning knife without impairing, if not destroy-ing, the usefulness of this Association But we feel, as business men, it is no right to run the Association on a broad er gauge than the people of Richmond are willing to pay for; and unless this community will give it a more libera support than it is now doing, we fee that we had best serously consider the question of abandoning the work, and closing the doors

this organization has been here too long, and this community knows too well what it has done and is doing, for this to be permitted. And I am sath fied, that when it is generally known that more money is needed to keen the doors of this Association open, that it will be forthcoming. For Richmond was one of the pioneer cities of the United States, to establish this great movement, which in the past fifty years has spread itself over the civilized world. It may be of interest to state that Richtian Association, and only one year je-hind the great city of New York, which held its forty-first anniversary only a few weeks ago, with personages at its head, no less distinguished than Cleveland H. Dodge and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who give liberally not only of their money, but their time, for its support.

Virginia shows Up Well.

In less than half a century, this move-nent for the welfare of young men has grown, until its organizations are now found in the ty-two countries of the globe. The year book for 1893 shows a total of 4,968 Associations, 1,459 of which are found in America, and fifty-three in the State of Virginia alone. Surely Richmond, one of the leaders in the fere-front of this movement is not going to drop out of the ranks and desert th field now. She must not! She cannot! It may be thought by some, that our extravarant in its management. Permit me in its defence to again refer to some tatistical information, bearing upon this point, submitted in my annual report of

one year ago. This report took seven southern ities, and showed that Richmond raised and spent \$6.50 per member; Nashville \$9.25; Atlanta, \$10.25; Asheville, \$10.50 Charleston, \$19.70; Norfolk, \$14.70; and Savanuah, \$15,50.

this Association not been extravagantly managed, but that it has been run at a smaller expense per capita than any Association in the South. The young men themselves are charged

about what they are charged in the other Associations, and the members be-longing in proportion to the white population of the city, is about the average, but our weak point is the lack of what is called sustaining members. We mean by this, persons who are willing to con tribute annually a given sum to the sup-port of the work without expecting to derive direct personal benefit from it About the year 1885, a movement was tarted, which resulted in the erection of this building. That great and good man, Dwight L. Moody, was invited man, Dwight L. Moody, was invited here, and through his influence, and the active co-operation of many of our pub-lic spirited citizens, about \$34,000 to \$25,000 was raised, and this building was erected and furnished at a cost of \$49,-

The Financial Co dition.

Thus, the Association started in the new building in 1886, in debt about \$15,-1900 on the building alone, and probably some other out-standing bills besides. Thus it started its life in this building in debt, and it has been there ever since. The Treasurer's report for the year 1889 showed that the entire indebtedness of the Association, including balance owed on building, money borrowed from the banks, and unpaid bills for fuel, light, etc., had run up, in all, to between \$21,000 to \$22,000.

In the spring of 1800, the Ladies' Aux-iliary Society held a fair in this building, which netted for us the handsome sum of about \$3,300. Following this, came a most generous gift of \$2,000 from on family, to which was added about \$3,500 by the Board of Directors and others, making in all over \$9,000 from extraordinary sources bestowed upon the As-sociation since I have had the honor of being its President. But as already stated, we have not enough sustaining mem-bers, and our expenses have always exceeded our entire membership income about \$2,000 a year, about \$1,000 of which

has each year been paid out for interest on the debt.

We have paid out for interest gione since coming into this building about since coming into this building about \$8,000 in all.

We started here owing about \$15,600, and we now owe about \$18,000. Thus, it will be seen, that had we started with the building entirely paid for, we would, with the same income, have had now \$5,000 in the treasury, instead of an \$18,000 debt, resting as it does, like an incubus upon the work, impairing its progress and its usefulness.

It is exceedingly unleasant for me to have to state for its so plainly have

have to state facts so plainly, but I have felt it my duty to the membership and this community, to fully inform them of the exact condition of the affairs of this Association, and let them de-cide what shall be done.

It would have been much more agree-

able for me to dwell upon and point out the good we are doing in this commu-nity, as I have done in former reports, but I leave to-night for others that agree-

able privilege. I cannot, however, close without words of warmest praise for our General Secre-tary, Mr. Tibbetts, our Gymnasium Instructor, Professor Schatzel, and our As sistant Secretary, Mr. Turner, and our Librarian, Mr. Blake, Without, in the least disparaging those who have so ably preceded them in office, we are satisfied that Richmond never had men bet qualified, and more devoted to their work than those now in charge of the different departments of this Association. And I am fully persuaded, after an intimate connection with this work, that there was never a better time, or a better place for the philanthropist to put his money, with a certainty of good returns, than right hore.

Mr. Tibbitts' Report. General-Secretary George F. Tibblits submitted his annual report in the meet-

ing, wherein he made the following state-When reviewing the work of the Young When reviewing the work of this city, Men's Christian Association, of this city, for the past year, one cannot help being astounded with the greatness and magni-tude of the field in which the Master

as placed us. Richmond is truly a very important point at which to place an Association or life-saving station, and those who have lovingly labored here before us saw the need of such a work, and were not slow in laying the foundation, for Richmond was the fifth city in America to organize a Young Men's Christian

Hundreds have come to us, not only seeking employment, but desirous of knowing how they could find peace of mind and rest of spirit.

Through the open doors of our building have entered 215 young men each week day and 151 each Suntay of the year. The total attendance exceeds 67,2% young men, who have entered at different times; 13,561 people, ladies and gentlemen, have at different times throughout the year held committee meetings, temperance meetings, etc., in the association rooms, and from this number can be selected members from nearly all the different social and religious societies in the city.

Recent Improvements. The bright and cheerful reading-room has been rearranged, and the wholesome literature, so generously provided by the Association, is now kept in perfect order. A total attendance of 25,049, average eighty per week day, shows that this de partment has been greatly appreciated, and forms an important branch of our work. The library is a source of benefit and pleasure to our members; 3.7% volumes, an average of twelve daily, have been taken from the building, and 3,130 average ten daily, have been read at the

The Young Men's Christian Association is a place in which the young man may spend his evening hours without moral or physical contamination.

Over 600 young men have been referred to homes in different parts of the city, where they have been able to find Buitable quarters, and placed under good home

The following committees were re-organized, and all deserve praise for their faithful work: Membership, Invitation, Fatertainment, Visitation of the Sick, Orchestra, Chorus, Boy's Department Committee, and with the Religious Committee we stand almost complete in His strength, to do work in every depart-ment of the Association.

The Star Entertainment Course consisting of ten entertainments, is the result of much hard labor and study. Nearly 600 seats are engaged for the entire course, and judging from the out-look, every chair will be at a premium

To Educate Young Man

The Educational Department is a feature of our work, which is at the present time the subject of much study in the Associations of Americal. hundred and forty-three different young men have been carnestly pursuing their study in book-keeping, arithmetic, pen-manship, algebra, music, free hand drawing, and stenography. The total enroll-ment in all the classes for the year was 179. Several letters have been kindly sent to us by young men who have been bene-tied through this branch of our work. during the past year than heretofore. We know, however, that 7,852 have attended our Sunday Afternoon Meetings, and of this number, 109 requested prayers, and 12 have joined the church. Fourteen hundred and fifty-six boys be-

tweer the ages of eight and sixteen have attended the meetings on Sundays at 3 P. M., and twenty-three of these quietly and lead the Christian life.

The Gymnasinm

The gymnasium department can be spoken of only in the highest praise. Ewelve classes are being regularly conneted each week, and only systematic ody building is studied. An average of fifty-three use the symmasium daily medieg a total of 16,389. Thirty sucressfully passed the elementary examina-tion. The Ladies' Gymnosium class is a new feature in the Association and we are pleased to report that it is rapidly

growing.
What little we have done during the past year has been only a faint glimpse of that which might have been accom-plished if we could have had the neces-sary financial help. When we think that he Richmond Association was the fifth o be organized in the United States, with its long standing, the excellent work done in years that have passed, we cannot help ask ourselves the question, why do not the people of this Christian city sustain the work which is taking such an active part, not only in beloing the young men of the city, the State, and the country, but our loors are open to every society, to every christian and sec-ular organization. We seek to strengthen physically, mentally, and spiritually the young men and the boys, and are suc-cessful in reaching them by hundreds.

Our gymnasium has been thrown oper to the ladies of the city, and still we are so badly crippled in every department for the lack of funds that we cannot ex-ist through another year, without help comes, and that speedily, for to continue to struggle as we have been doing in the past, pleading for help, and yet without success, our hearts almost fail us, as we look into the future. If we continue, the Christians of Richmond, those souls, must be up and doing, Master's voice sounds loud and clear saying: "Say not ye, there are yet four months, and then come the harvest? Behold I are yet to harvest? Behold a say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white and

The Most Notable Frature.

The most notable feature of the Cough-lin trial at Chicago is the colossal amount of able-bodied perjury developed,-Indian

Room For Reform. Now that the football men have "lined p" for reform, we hope that they will acceed in making several goals.—New York Tribune.

For General mebit ty. USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHESPHATE, Dr. R. D. Fairex, New Orleans, La., says: "I have almost universally seen good effects produced by it in diseases of the male organs of generation, general debility, and pulmonary diseases."

VIRGINIA IN 1784.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS WERE DE-SCRIBED TO FOREIGNERS.

Old Williamsburg-Race Horses-James River Residences Gentlemen of Leisure_How the Negroes Fared.

The very interesting article by Major William Pope Dabney on old Virginia taverns and their keepers, which we published Sunday before the last, makes specially appropriate the description given of these gentlemen, among other matters, by a traveller in America in 1784. We take the extract from a copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer, of August 3, 1882;

I give you some extracts from a book which is no doubt, the first account of the United States ever published in the British Islands after we obtained our independence. The title of this two-volume book is "A Tour in The United States of America," by J. F. D. Smyth, Esq. Published in Dublin. thor was a Maryland Tory officer of English birth.

Spilled Milk, "The late great and very extraordinary revolution in America, a revolution with its attending creumstances unparralleled in the annuls of history, having excited the curiosity of all ranks of people, not only of Great Britain, but of every nation in Europe, to procure the most authentic information concerning that country, and there being nothing of the kind hitherto published that gives any sat-isfactory account thereof, is the cause of my offering these volumes to the public.

The most painful task to me throughout this work has been to mention the bardships and severeties I have underone, as these are now at an end and freely forgiven; for although I may have much to lament, I solemnly declare that I have no resentments to indulge, no venge to pursue, and the few instances met with of kind and generous freat ment have afforded me infinite gratification and pleasure to relate.

Old Williamsburg, Va.

"We dined very agreeably at the Raood Madeira, and afterward walked out o view the town, which is now the seat f government and metropolis of Vir-

There is one handsome street in it. just a mile in length, where the view is terminated by a commanding object each way—the Capitol, an elegant public build-ing, in which the Assembly, or Senate, and Courts of Judicature are held at one nd of the street, and the College of William and Mary, an old monastic structure, at the other end. About the between them, on the north side, a little retired from the street, stands the pai-ace, the residence of the Governor-a large, commodious and handsome build-Since the commencement of the late

hostilities in America, when the seat f war was in Virginia, about the time f or soon after Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, the Americans con-verted the palaces at Williamsburg into barracks for the accommodation of their troops, who, being by no means remarkable for cleanliness or care, by some ac-cident set it on fire, by which it was entirely destroyed, thus occasioned, as many imagined, by their neglect. It has also been alleged that some loyalists, provoked at seeing it converted to vile purposes, so very different from the original intention of the structure, and ncensed in the highest degree at beholding the house of the representative of their sovereign thus polluted by the nastiness, filth and depredations of the American soldiery, privately set fire to it in the night; and they are not few ho believe that to this last cause it

awed its ruin. "All the public edifices are built of brick, but the generality of the houses are of wood, chiefly painted white, and ra every one detached which, with the streets deep with frot being paved), makes a singular pearance to a European, and is v disagreeable to walk in, especially intensely hel, and not a little increases by the reflection of the white sand wherein every step is almost above the shoe, and where there is no shade or shelter to walk under, unless you carry an umbrella.

Colonial Racers,

ornere are races at Williamsburg twice a year; that is, every spring and fall, or autumn. Adjoining to the town is a very excellent course, for either two or four-excellent course, for either two or four-mile heats. Their purses are generally raised by subscription, and are gained the horse that wins two four-mil heats out of three; they amount to floo for the first day's running, and £9 each every day after, the race commonly con-

"There are also matches and sweep-stakes very often for considerable sums. Besides these at Williamsburg, there are races established annually almost every town and considerable place is Virginia; and frequent matches, on which large sums of money depend, the inhabitants, almost to a man, being quite de-voted to the diversion of horse-racing. "Very capital horses are started here, such as would make no despicable figure at Newmarket; nor is their speed, bottom or blood inferior to their appearance the gentlemen of Virginia sparing no pains, trouble or expense in importing best stock, and improving the ex-ence of the breed by proper and ju-

Indeed, nothing can be more elegant and beautiful than the horses bred here, either for the turf, the field, the road, or the coach; and the the coach; and they have always fine. long, full flowing talls; but their carriage horses seldom are possessed of that weight and power which distinguish those of the same kind in England.

same kind in England.
"In the southern part of the colony, and in North Carolina, they are much attached to quarier racing, which is always a match between two horses, to run one quarter of a mile straight out, being merely an exection of speed and being merely an exertion of speed; and have a breed that perform it with aston ishing velocity, beating every other, for that distance, with great ease; but they that distance, which have no bottom. However, I am confident that there is not a horse in England, nor perhaps the whole world, that can excel them in rapid speed; and these excel them in rapid speed; and these excels the second that the ikewise make excellent saddle horses for the road.

Old Sea's on James River.

"The principal cituations that commanded my notice and admiration were Shirley-Hundred, a seat of Charles Carter, Esq., at present in occupation of Mr. Bowler Cock. This is, indeed, a charming place. The buildings are of brick, large, con cenient and expensive, but now falling to decay. They were erected at a great charge by Mr. Carter's father, who was Secretary of the colony, and this was his favorite seat of residence. The present proprietor has a most opulent ortune, and possesses such a variety of seats, in situations so exceedingly de-lightful, that he overlooks this swest one of shirley, and suffers it to fall to ruin, although the buildings must have ost an immense sum in constructing and would certainly be expensive to keep in repair, which expense, however, must be greatly increased by this neglect. "Varina, the seat of Ryland Randolph, Esq., a most lovely and delightful spot, an elegant building, but unfinished, oc-

easioned by the owner's versatility of aste and perpetual alterations. Old Virginia Lazy Life, 1774. "The customs and manner of living of most of the white inhabitants here I must confess did not a little surprise me,

to the last degree. "At least two-thirds of the inhabitants are negroes, whose difference of features and color, and rank, offensive smell are extremely disagreeable and disgustful to Europeans; but, poor creatures, they are all humanity and submission, and it is the greatest pleasure of their lives when they can please the whites.

"You can not understand all of them, as great numbers, being Africans, are ircapable of acquiring our language, and at best but very imperfectly, if at all: many of the others also speak a mixed many of the others also speak a mixed dialect between the Guinea and English.

Farly Samb.

"It is fortunate for humanity that these poor creatures possess such a fund of contentment and resignation in their minds; for they, indeed, seem to be the happiest inhabitants in America, notwithstanding the hardness of their fare, the severity of their labor, and the unkindiess, ignominy and other barbarity of their treatment.

Ge tleman of Lelaure.

"The Virginia gentleman of fortune rises about 3 o'clock; he perhaps may make an exertion to walk as far as his stables to see his horses, which is seldom more than fifty yards from his house; he returns to breakfast between 2 and 10, which is usually tea or coffee, bread and butter, and very thin slices of venison, ham, or hung beef. He then lies address the lady of dewn on a patlet on the floor in the coolest room in the house, in his shirt and trowsers only, with a negro at his head and another at his feet, to fan him and keep off the flies; between 15 and 1 he takes a drink of bombo or toddy, a liquor composed of water, sugar, rum and nutmer, which is made weak and kept cool; he dines between 2 and 3, and at every table, whatever else there may be, a ham and greens, or cab-bage is always a standing dish; at dinner he drinks eider, punch port, toddy, claret and madeira, which is generally excellent here; having drank some few glasses of wine after dinner, he returns to his pailet, with his two blacks to fan him and continues to drink toddy or sangaree all the afternoon. He does not always drink tea. Between 9 and 19 in the evening he eats a light supper of fruit and milk, or wine, sugar and fruit, and almost immediately retires to bed for the night, in which, if it be not furnished with mosquito curtans, he is generally so molested with the heat, and harassed and tormented with those per-nicious insects, the mosquitoes, that he receives very little refreshment from

"The lower and many of the middling classes live very differently. A man in this line rises in the morning about 6 o'clock; he then drinks a julep made of rum, water and sugar, but very strong, Then he walks or more generally rides around his plantation, views all his took and all his crops; breakfasts about 10 o'clock on cold turkey, cold meat, fried hominy, toust and cider, ham, bread and butter, tea, coffee or chocolate, which last however is selden. late, which last, however, is seldom tasted but by the women. The rest of the day he spends much in the same manner before described in a man of the first rank, only cider supplies the place of wine at dinner and he cats no supper; they never even think of it. The women very seldom drink tea in the afternoon; the men never

Cuffy, Come Here, Sir!

"The poor negro slaves alone work hard, and fare still harder. It is astonishing and unaccountable to conceive what an amazing degree of fatigue these poor, but happy wretch es do undergo, and can support. He is called up in the morning at daybreak, and is seldem allowed time enough to swallow three mouthfuls of immediately to the field to hard labor, at which he continues without intermis-sien until noon, and it is observed as ways carry out a piece of fire with them. About noon is the time he eats his dinnner and he is seldom allowed an hour for that purpose. His meal consists of hominy and salt, and, if his master be a man of humanity, he has a little fat, skimmed which kind masters allow their slaves twice a week, but the number of those, it is much to be lamented, is very few; for the poor slave generally fares the worse for his master's riches, which, consisting of land and negroes, numbers increase their hardships, and diminish their value to the proprietor,

the expense precluding the extension of indulgence and illerality.

They then return to severe labor, which continues in the field until dask in the employs him for some hours. If it be found next morning that he has neglected, slighted, or not performed his labor he is tied up, and receives a number of lashes on his bare back, most severely inflicted, at the discretion of those un-fecting sons of barbarity, the overseers, who are permitted to exercise an unlimitwho are permitted to exercise an unlimit-

d dominion over them.
"It is late at night before he returns to his second scanty meal, and even the time taken up at it, encroaches upon his hours of sleep, which, altogether, do never exceed eight in number for eating and repose.

Hant De Coor, Sah!

"But instead of retiring to rest, as might naturally be concluded he would be glad to do, he generally sets out from home and walks six or seven miles i the night, be the weather ever so solar to a negro dance, in which he perform with astonishing agility and the mos with astonishing acility and the most vigorous exertions. Reeping time and cadence most exuely with the muste of a banjor (a large hollow instrument with three strings) and a quaqua (somewhat resembling a drum) until he exhausts himself, and scarcely has time or strength to return home before the hour he is called forth to toll next morning. "The female slaves fare, labor and repose just in the same manner; even when they breed, which is generally every two or three years, they seldom lose more than a week's work thereby, either in the delivery or suckling the either in the delivery or suckling the

they are likewise obliged to be entirely passive; nor dare any of them resist, of even defend himself against the whitethey should attack him without the smallest provocation; for the law directs a negro's arm to be struck off who raises it against a white person, should it be only in his own defense, against the mos-Yet, notwithstanding this degrading

"In submission to injury and fusults

situation and rigid severity to which fate has subjected this wretched race, they ly appear jovial, contented, and happy. Fortunate it is, indeed, for them that they are blessed with this easy satisfied disposition of mind, else human nature, unequal to the weight, must sink under the pressure of such complicated misery

Old Petersburg.

"The principal tobacco trade in America centers at Petersburg, or Bolling's Point, which it is generally called, from the name of a family (a branch of whose origin I have just related), to which the greater part of the town and adjoining lands belong.

"It is something remarkable that no

child born at this place ever grew up to maturity excepting the present pro-prietor, Mr. Boiling, whose seat over-looks Petersburg and the adjacent country and river; which is occasioned by the insalubrity of the air, and the treme unhealthiness of the situation.

Big Gal of 75. "I called at Edmundson's ordinary to ait my horse and to breakfast, which is about ten or eleven miles from Hall-

being inactive, languid and enervating She was six feet two inches and a have in height, well built in proports robust, and muscular as a m and spirit inferior to no man was no bully, bruiser, wrest person that excelled in athle and agility for ofty miles arous had not complimented with

perfect virage of great course tenishing strength and ill-nar levies or exacts upon all that freque this house, of which she is master well as mistrees, her ensignificant h band being an absolute cipher.

Influential Tavern Keepers.

"My horse falling lame obliged us to en and make some stry at an ordinary for tovern, at Bate County Court's kept by one Jethroe Sumter, who found an excellent dinner, as we self in the course of the late war, the General Sumter of the Am

"He is a man of a person turte rather handsome, with an easy teel address; his marriage with received a handsome fortu circumstance for such rank. Bernas erally known, and by the mix excited and extended than the gener who remained in peace at their home

A Dog Tax.

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Should a tax be levied on dogs? The are property; all other property is taxed. The sewing-machine, the clock the houshold furniture are taxed; surely the There is little disposition to dispute the general proposition. Nearly every latell gent person will assent that dogs are

be according to their value. Value for taxation is estimated by the result of a public forced sale. What could the dogs of the State or the county bring on the block? Very little. The great mass e them are valueless. Taxing dogs as property could be like shearing hogs a great cry with but little wool. Tals brings up the other question.

Second. For what purpose should dogs be taxed? As we have already seen, no for revenue as property. Is there are other justifiable reason? Why are lique icenses higher than other license festly for police purposes. It does not lessen drinking, probably; but it goes the State a fund from which to reliable itself for the consequences of lessent drinking. temperate drinking. It is thereby le-

As the tax on the liquor traffic is ex ceptional for an exceptional purpor there may be an exceptional tax on de exceptional reason exists in this a the other case. No one has a right person or by his property to trespans intrude upon his neighbor; should the These animals can be fenced again pass of his neighbor's stock man should keep his stock from intrudi which a man can protect himself against the intrusion of dogs.

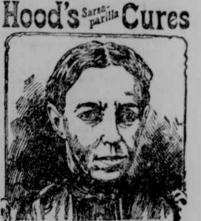
Stock destroy crops and dogs do not This is true. It is equally true, that dogs destroy sheep and stock do The destruction of crops by stock on guarded against by fencing. The struction of sheep by dogs cannot guarded against by fencing, nor in a other practicable way, except by each sive shepherding. Destruction of cr by stock is almost invariably detected. the treaspassers contend, on the scene of their devastation. The destruction of sheep by dogs is rarely detected, as it is but financially, responsible for the destruction; the stock itself is generally good for the damages. The owners of dogs are frequently irresponsible, and the dogs, if caught, are valueless.

What is the practical remedy? We cannot kill all the dogs. We cannot even cannot kill all the dogs. We cannot even kill those that actually kill sheep, for they are frequenty not detected. Yet every dog may kill sheep. The only practicable way to protect the sheep-raiser in his right of property, and, at the same time allow the people, who wish them, to keep their dogs, is to tax the dogs for the benefit of experience shows is necessary for purpose required. Should there be a s plus at the end of each period of years it may be put into the general

Finally, sheep raising is a gen eral benefit. Every man that every man that wears clothing; every man that pays taxes is benefited by sheep raising, for it increases the atock of food and of clothing, and every

Can Such Things Be.

Young women sometimes kirs each other in order to tempt the young men who stand by and hear it .- Dallas (Tex.



Mrs. David N. Kibler

of Shanleyton, Va., was a sufferer with stomach great misery. Piercing pains would seize her in the right side and at times shoot from the hip to the breast. She also suffered chills in the body and limbs. Physicians failed to diagnose the case and medicines failed to cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly brought about a change and the result

has been a perfect restoration to health.

fax.
"At this house I saw the largest and strongest woman, perhaps, in the world. Hood's Pilis act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 23e.